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VOL. 4.

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NO. 225.

THE EVENING BULLETIN

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SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855.

A SOUTH SIDE VIEW OF SLAVERY, or Three Months at the South in 1854. By Nehemiah Adams, D. D. Boston: T. R. Marvin & Sanborn, Carter & Bazin. New York: J. C. Derby. 1855.

This book, written by Dr. Adams, a Presbyterian clergyman of Boston, will be read with great interest. It deserves the attentive perusal of all, either north or south of Mason and Dix's line, who feel any interest whatever upon the much agitated and far too inflammatory subject of slavery. Its publication just at this period is fortunate. If all would read it with the calm, candid, Christian feeling by which it appears to have been dictated, its effect would be like that of oil upon the troubled waters; it would prove the olive branch of peace to the Northern and Southern factions which are now assailing each other with threatening and ireful denunciations. In style it is easy, simple, chaste, and winning. No one who commences to read it will fail to peruse it throughout. There is a vein of practical philosophy running through this book which appeals to the understanding, and a spirit of Christian charity gleaming upon every page, which speaks directly to the heart. No Southerner will read it without feeling thankful to its author for its publication. No Northern man will give attention to its contents without being convinced of its truthfulness, and led to examine into the justice of his anti-slavery prejudices, while a sentiment of sympathy and charity toward the slaveholder will be awakened within him. It will be powerful to remove the bitter prejudices of its anti-slavery readers, and at the same time will bring consolation to the South that many, who are now violently opposing their peculiar institution, are "conscientiously persuaded of the truth and importance of their respective partial views of a great subject," and need only an enlightenment similar to that conferred upon the author to make them friends instead of enemies of the people of the Southern States.

The author was one of those who signed the celebrated remonstrance against the passage of the Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He went to the South filled with all the prejudices and distorted views upon the subject of slavery, which dictated the anathemas against Southern institutions that have been hurled from almost every pulpit in New England. He relates what he saw while in Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, and explains how agreeably disappointed he was at finding slavery as it is. He views slavery in two ways, as a Christian and as a political economist. He admits that the temporal condition of the slave is, in many respects, far better than that of the free white laboring classes at the North, and his spiritual advancement is probably greater than it would be if he were free. He earnestly pleads with his countrymen at the North to put aside their wrath, to cease their insensate and aggravating assaults upon the South. He tells them plainly that they are doing more harm than good; that they are only riveting more firmly the bonds of the objects of their real or pretended solicitude, and that, if not urged to desperate measures in self-defence against the aggressions of Abolitionists, the Southern States would long ago have approached more nearly to emancipation and amelioration of the condition of the slave.

If we had room for them we would like to make frequent extracts from this work, particularly from the remarks upon the subject of the dissolution of the Union. The few pages devoted to that subject seem to us to contain arguments sufficient to convince the most violent Abolitionist of the errors of his ways.

A well-merited rebuke is administered to the authors of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and other writers of that ilk. The author concludes with a cheerful, Christian-like, charitable, earnest appeal to his countrymen to settle this dispute in a kindly and forgiving spirit, as members of one common brotherhood, and as children of one family, and express a strong hope that "God will not leave us always to contend together," but, in His own good time, will touch the hearts and open the eyes of this people, teaching them more truly the real interests of the slave and a more proper and profitable conduct to each other. We hope the book will be extensively read.

A PALTRY TRICK EXPOSED.—It was announced that Ex-Lieut. Governor Boutwell, of Mass., presided at the meeting of the Know-Somethings at Cleveland. The following from the Boston Traveler of Friday exposes this trick to connect a respectable man's name with that movement:

Ex-Governor Boutwell was at his home in Groton yesterday, and of course was not in attendance at the Know-Something convention at Cleveland.

COAL FIELDS.—From the following table, which is neither new nor strictly correct, it will be seen that the United States is the only country of the world in which coal chiefly abounds. When the coal of England shall have been exhausted, that of this nation will be comparatively untouched; and as fuel is the most necessary as well as the most potent agency in the development of national wealth, too much importance cannot be attached to the advantage this country possesses over all others in having so bountiful a supply of mineral fuel:

Areas of Coal Fields in the United States and Europe.	
SQUARE MILES.	SQUARE MILES.
Alabama, 3,400	Pennsylvania, 15,437
Georgia, 150	Michigan, 5,000
North Carolina, 150	Missouri, 6,000
Tennessee, 4,300	Brit. America, 18,000
Kentucky, 13,500	Great Britain, 8,139
Virginia, 21,195	G. B. & Ireland, 3,720
Maryland, 550	France, 1,719
Ohio, 11,900	Belgium, 518
Indiana, 7,700	Spain, 3,508
Illinois, 44,000	

By this it appears that the coal area of Pennsylvania is greater than those of Great Britain, Ireland, and Spain, which together amount to 15,367 square miles. It is nearly three times that of France and Spain. It is greater than that of Georgia, North Carolina, Maryland, Alabama, Michigan, and Tennessee combined, or of Missouri, Michigan, and Tennessee combined, or of Indiana, Tennessee, and Alabama combined. It is surpassed by only two States of the Union—Virginia and Illinois—and approached by only two other States, Ohio and Kentucky. The States in the Atlantic division of the Union which do not produce coal are those of New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and South Carolina. Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Iowa, and Wisconsin also do not produce any. Of these, all New England, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware are nearer to the Pennsylvania mines than to any other.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS, ETC.—The steamer Northern, which left St. Louis on Thursday evening for this port, knocked a large hole in her hull a short distance below St. Louis. Her officers managed, however, to keep her afloat, and she reached St. Louis safely with four feet water in her hold. She had 300 tons of hemp, which is badly damaged. The Northern will undergo repairs at St. Louis. The boat as well as the freight were insured.

Molly Garth Sunk.—The Decatur and Chattanooga packet Molly Garth struck a snag on the night of the 15th, near Gunter'sville, breaking a large hole, from which she instantly filled and sunk in five feet water. The damage to the cargo was slight.

Steamboat Sold.—The steamer Southern Belle has been sold for \$20,000 to Capt. J. W. Broadwell, and is to continue to run in the Vicksburg trade as soon as she is put in complete order.

Capt. David Embree, a supervising steamboat inspector, has revoked the engineer licenses of Robert Pierre and John Hall, who, from carelessness and inattention, suffered a flue of the ferry boat Nashoba, plying between Memphis and the Arkansas shore, to collapse, a few weeks since.

Capt. Embree has also imposed a fine of \$30 on Lazarus Huey, pilot of the steamer Joan of Arc, for a collision with the steamer Evansville on the 6th inst., at Cat Island bar, and all other pilots concerned in it.

ELECTIONS TO TAKE PLACE.—Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas hold their elections on the first Monday in August; Tennessee on the first Thursday, and North Carolina on the second Thursday of the same month. On the second Monday in September the election in Maine occurs, and that of Vermont on the first Tuesday of the same month. In Alabama, Kentucky, Texas, North Carolina, and Tennessee, members of Congress are to be elected. In the other States mentioned, they were elected last year.

Lost.—A little girl two years old, dressed in a dark purple slip, bare headed, having on slippers without stockings. She has a "mother's mark" below the left breast, and a scar on her forehead not quite healed. She lisps somewhat, and has profuse, rich, dark-brown hair, inclined to curl.

Intelligence left at the Times office will be thankfully received by an anxious parent.

The river commenced rising about noon yesterday, and last evening there were 7 feet 6 inches water in the canal. It rained very hard night before last for several hours. The thermometer yesterday stood at 87.

We learn from the Memphis Whig that Col. Coleman has withdrawn from the Congressional canvass in that district. This leaves the contest between Gen. Rivers and Mr. Currin.

If "Justice" and "Visitor" will leave with their names, we will publish their communications.

Reader have you seen the painting entitled "A Speaking Likeness" at Hegan, Escott, & Moore's? It is a splendid work.

The full summary of foreign news in another column will be found full of interest.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, of Wednesday, says:

We learn that on Sunday, Leavenworth, the wounded duelist, was removed from the house of Mr. Price, at Schlosser, to a private dwelling in the village of Niagara Falls. He is now doing well, and every prospect of a rapid recovery is manifest.

POSTMASTER AT LITTLE ROCK.—Mr. Wm. F. Pope was recently removed from the office of postmaster at Little Rock, and Mr. John E. Reardon appointed in his place. The Little Rock Gazette remarks on this act of Executive usurpation:

Out of the 2,500 citizens of Little Rock, not twenty could be found to favor Mr. Pope's removal from the office which he has so long and so faithfully and efficiently filled—discharging all of its duties in a manner satisfactory to the people.

A petition for his re-appointment was sent on to Washington, signed by nearly every citizen of the city to whom it was presented. An additional petition was gotten up, and signed by ninety-six out of the one hundred members of the last Legislature. These petitions were got and signed by persons who knew Mr. Pope and could testify of their own knowledge, to the manner in which he discharged the duties of his office.

We understand that the almost unanimous petition of the people of Little Rock, and the late Legislature, were not regarded, but that the matter was turned over to Senator Johnson that he might make the selection. We would like to know by what rule the removal was made, and if the will of the people of Little Rock, and the Legislature of the State of Arkansas, has not been utterly disregarded? The people of Little Rock and the assembled Legislature of the State, convened at the Capitol, appear to have no one to listen to their voice at Washington, in the choice of their own postmaster; but Mr. Johnson, who resides in Jefferson county—if he lives in the State—says who shall and who shall not be postmaster at Little Rock, though he is a non-resident, and not entitled to a vote in our county elections.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, June 21, 1855.

Present all the members of the board.

The reading of the minutes of last session was on motion dispensed with.

Mr. Beatty presented the petition of Mrs. McClanahan for reduction in charges against her boy at workhouse, which was referred to workhouse committee.

Mr. Holbrook presented a petition in regard to the condition of north side Market, between Floyd and Preston streets, which was referred to street committee Eastern district.

Mr. Dunlap presented a communication from the president and directors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, which was read and referred to committee on finance and revision.

Mr. Gilliss presented a communication from Jno. M. Read, sexton Southern Cemetery, which was read and referred to committee on public works.

A message from the Mayor, recommending a discount of 5 per cent. on all taxes paid during the first 30 days of collection, was referred to finance committee, who thereupon reported "An ordinance in relation to the collection of city taxes for the year 1855," which was read and ordered to a second reading, and the second reading being dispensed with, the same was passed by the following vote:

Ayes.—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Gailbreath, Gilliss, Haydon, Holbrook, Pope, Plummer, Raphael, Shanks, Vaughan, Weaver, and Zeigler.—13.

Nays.—Messrs. Dunlap, Pennebaker, and Reasor.—3.

Mr. Reasor presented a petition from the Hook and Ladder Co., which was read and referred to committee on fire department.

The same presented the petition of Fred. Othman to transfer stall No. 28 in Falls City Market to Fred. Leib, which was referred to police committee.

The same presented an inquisition held by P. Tompert, J. P. J. C., upon the body of Friddle, which was referred by request to committee on education.

Mr. Pennebaker presented an apportionment for cistern at corner of Sixth and Walnut sts., Speed & Rousseau contractors, which was referred to revision committee.

The same presented a petition from John Barbee in regard to the sidewalks corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, and the sidewalks on north side of Walnut, between Sixth and Seventh sts., which was read and referred to street committee of Western district, who thereupon reported a resolution directing the engineer to give the grade for curb and gutter and sidewalks at the corner of Sixth and Walnut sts., and north side Walnut, between Sixth and Seventh sts., which was adopted.

Mr. Beatty presented the auditor's report on warrants issued and cancelled from March 10 to May 31, 1855; also, auditor's report on appropriations to 21st of June, 1855; also, auditor's balance sheet for March and April, 1855; which were severally referred to finance committee.

Mr. Beatty, from finance committee, to whom were referred the following claims, reported resolutions allowing same, which were adopted: J. W. Wood, clerk Fayette circuit court, \$4 25; W. H. Bowser \$42; N. Kinderman \$30 25; G. W. Hunt \$28 12; P. Kuh \$26 87; J. Bauman \$29 37; J. M. Read \$2 70; J. C. Alexander \$8. The same, to whom was referred account of Coleman Daniel of \$19 45, reported against same, which report was concurred in and said claim rejected.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, that when the Council adjourn it be to meet again on Thursday next, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, was concurred in and adopted.

Mr. Shanks, from the street committee E. D., to whom was referred the following apportionments, reported resolutions allowing the same, which were adopted:

Apportionment for sidewalks on Jackson, from Madison to Chestnut;

Apportionment for sidewalks on Clay, from Jefferson to Green;

Apportionment for sidewalks on Clay, from Market to Jefferson;

Apportionment for sidewalks on Shelby, from Marshall to Walnut;

Apportionment for sidewalks on Clay, from Marshall to Walnut;

Apportionment for cistern corner of Jefferson and Wenzel streets.

The same, to whom was referred the street inspector's report, E. D., reported a resolution allowing hands their pay, which was adopted.

Mr. Pennebaker, from street committee W. D., to whom was referred the claim of H. H. Higdon of \$22 50, for raising the cistern top at the intersection of Main and Eleventh streets, reported a resolution allowing same, which was concurred in and adopted.

The same, to whom was referred a petition to that effect, reported "an ordinance to curb and repair the sidewalks on the north side of Chestnut, from Fifth to Centre street," which was read once and ordered to a second reading,

and the second reading being dispensed with, the same was passed.

The same reported a resolution to relay the gutter on Chestnut, between Fifth and Centre streets, which was adopted.

The same, to whom was referred a petition of property holders to have the alley between Fourth and Fifth and Walnut and Chestnut streets regraded and paved, presented a report suggesting, as a remedy for the evil complained of, that the persons residing on said alley prevent their servants from emptying slops, &c., from their kitchens, and dirt from their backyards, and reported a resolution to have the gutter-stone of said alley levelled, which was adopted.

The same, to whom was referred the following apportionments, reported resolutions confirming same, which were adopted:

Apportionment for sidewalks on Main street, from Ninth to Tenth;

Apportionment for sidewalks on Walnut st., from Eleventh to Twelfth;

Apportionment for sidewalks on Twelfth st., from Walnut to Madison;

Apportionment for sidewalks on Green street, from Eleventh to Twelfth;

Apportionment for sidewalks on Twelfth st., from Grayson to Walnut;

Apportionment for sidewalks on Main street, from Tenth to Eleventh.

The same, to whom was referred street inspector's report W. D., reported a resolution allowing hands their pay per said report, which was adopted.

Mr. Raphael by leave presented a communication from J. H. Thomas and Sim. Watkins in regard to steam fire engine, which was referred to committee on Fire Department.

Joint Session.

In obedience to a resolution to that effect, the General Council went into joint session and elected the following officers:

Journal and Courier, Public Printers.

N. Dubois, Quartermaster at Workhouse.

F. Wright and J. Bayles, Measurers of Brick and Stone Work.

J. H. Rhorer, Manager of Cook Benevolent Institution.

Whereupon the joint session arose.

Mr. Gilliss, from committee on police, to whom was referred the Marshal's report for April, reported a resolution allowing the police their salaries per said report, which was adopted.

The same reported a resolution allowing J. Kirkpatrick \$23 50, amount of pay for the time of his indisposition caused by injuries received while on duty, which was adopted.

The same, to whom was referred the claim of Hull & Bro. of \$12 65 for printing, reported a resolution allowing the same, which was adopted.

Mr. Gilliss, by leave, presented "an ordinance defining the duties of superintendent of the hospital," which was read once and ordered to a second reading, and the second reading being dispensed with, the same was passed by the following vote:

Yeas.—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Gailbreath, Gilliss, Haydon, Pennebaker, Plummer, Shanks, and Vaughan.—9.

Nays.—Messrs. Dunlap, Holbrook, Pope, Raphael, Weaver, and Zeigler.—6.

Mr. Riley presented a resolution that the Board of Aldermen and Common Council hold a joint session on Tuesday, 26th inst., in the county court room, at 8 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration various railroad interests of the city, and that the president and directors of the Louisville and Nashville, Louisville and Frankfort, Frankfort and Lexington, Lexington and Big Sandy, Fort Wayne and Southern, and Louisville and Memphis railroads be invited for the purpose of interchanging information and intelligence on the subject of said roads, their business, and means, prospect for completion, &c., which was adopted and returned by the Board of Aldermen, concurred in, and adopted.

Mr. Reasor obtained leave of absence.

A message from the Mayor, accompanied by a resolution directing the Mayor to borrow from the commissioner's sinking fund \$10,000, was received from the Board of Aldermen and concurred in and adopted.

The resignation of H. S. Blair, Treasurer, to take effect July 10, was received and read.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing Johnson & Son \$3 50 for signs, was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution from the same, authorizing John H. Heywood to sell the school bonds, was concurred in and adopted.

The substitute in regard to cleaning streets was returned rejected by the Board of Aldermen, whereupon the original resolution of the Board of Aldermen, authorizing the Mayor to contract with Smith, Seckel, & Co. for cleaning the streets, was concurred in and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Dunlap, Gilliss, Haydon, Holbrook, Pope, Pennebaker, Raphael, and Vaughan.—8.

Nays.—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Gailbreath, Plummer, Shanks, Weaver, and Zeigler.—7.

The ordinance to grade and bowlder Rowan street from Twelfth to the Avenue was returned amended by the Board of Aldermen by striking out the provision for the city to pay \$192 on said work, whereupon said amendment was concurred in and the ordinance was passed by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Beatty, Dunlap, Gailbreath, Gilliss, Haydon, Holbrook, Pope, Pennebaker, Plummer, Reasor, Raphael, Shanks, Vaughan, Weaver, and Zeigler.—15.

Nays none.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing J. Kell \$45 for scales for market-houses, was concurred in and adopted.

The Mayor's message and a resolution to repair the pump on Seventh street near Kentucky were referred to the street commissioner of the Western district.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, to repair the gutters on Clay street from Washington to the creek, at a cost not exceeding \$100, was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution from the same, directing the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Co. to repair gutters on Jefferson and the crossings at Wenzel, was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution from same, directing the Mayor to contract for materials for repairs for streets, was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution from same, allowing W. J. Lockback \$350 for repairs of Third street bridge, was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution from same, directing the market-master to report the cost of whitewashing market-houses 3 and 4, was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution from same, directing coffins for paupers, &c., to be made at workhouse, was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution from same, allowing the hands on Beargrass cut-off their pay per their roll, was concurred in and adopted.

Whereupon the Board, on motion, adjourned.

to meet again to-morrow evening, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M.

EDW. COCKE, Clerk.

BOARD COMMON COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, June 22.

Present all the members except Messrs. Reasor, Raphael, and Plummer.

The reading of minutes of last meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. Pennebaker, from street committee western district, to whom was referred a communication from the Mayor in regard to a resolution directing the engineer to report the apportionment of bowlder for each square of High street as it shall have been completed, submitted the opinion of the city attorney thereto, and presented a resolution changing the terms of the contract, by requiring the city to pay one-half of said work, together with the agreement of B. McAtee and his surety, to said alteration; which was adopted.

Mr. Beatty was granted leave of absence.

Mr. Vaughan, by leave, presented a resolution directing the Mayor to have the cannon house on Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson, repaired at a cost not exceeding \$15, which was adopted.

Mr. Dunlap, from the committee on Fire Department, to whom was referred the following claims, reported resolutions allowing same; which was adopted:

Klapoke & Co., \$15; Townley, \$135; R. Biggs & Co., \$75.

A message from the Mayor in regard to the judgment of the Jefferson Circuit Court, concerning the licenses of taverns and coffee-houses, was referred to the committees on taverns and groceries of both districts.

A communication from the engineer, concerning the grades of High and Commercial streets, was read and referred to the street committee of the western district.

Whereupon the board adjourned to meet again Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

EDW. COCKE, Clerk.

[From this morning's Journal.]

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE ASIA.

Boston, June 21.

The steamer Asia arrived here this afternoon; her mails were immediately dispatched by the afternoon train to New York.

From the papers brought by her we gather the following additional particulars:

An official dispatch from Lord Raglan, dated before Sebastopol, June 7th, says:

A formidable fire opened yesterday, was kept up to-day, and soon after 6 o'clock this afternoon, the French attacked the White and Mamelon towers, and carried them.

The correspondent of the London Times, writing from St. Petersburg, says the news that the allied fleets had entered the sea of Azoff produced great sensation in St. Petersburg, and the government is accused having neglected this last refuge of the commercial flag of Russia, and of having spent millions upon Sebastopol, while nothing of consequence was done for the sea of Azoff.

A letter from Berlin reports the health of the King of Prussia in a very precarious condition.

Boston, June 22.

Four cases were tried before the Municipal Court to-day, for violations of the new liquor law. All of the juries agreed in a verdict of not guilty.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 21.

The press office and the machine shop and iron foundry, with the adjoining buildings, belonging to John T. Robinson, were burned this morning. The loss is heavy.

BALTIMORE, June 21.

The Laurel factory, in Prince George co., Va., was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$100,000, upon which there is an insurance of \$60,000.

Boston, June 21.

Delegates from 97 banks met to-day and decided it was expedient to organize a bank of mutual redemption under the charter granted by the last Legislature.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

The trustees of the late Exchange Bank of Selden, Matthews, & Co. advertise that they will redeem the notes of the bank at the banking-house in this city.

CHICAGO, June 21.

The returns from all the counties in the State show a majority of 14,066 against the liquor law. The total vote cast was 168,336, being the largest ever polled in the State.

NEW YORK, June 21.

The fire engine factory of James Smith, on Anthony street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about \$60,000.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.

The steamer Black Warrior has arrived from Havana, but brings no news of interest.

The Democratic State convention nominated E. M. Morse for Attorney General. He had recently resigned the office of U. S. District Attorney.

Letters from Mexico of the 5th, say Santa Anna had encountered Comfort at Arica, and was defeated, and driven back to Vienna.

There were only seventy-six deaths by cholera during the past week. The disease is believed to be about at an end.

BALTIMORE, June 21.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1855.

NEWS ITEMS.

At the commencement of 1854 there were 1,400 bales in store, and the receipts up to the last of June of that year footed up 42,674, making a total of 44,074. At the beginning of this year, nearly 8,000 bales remained in store, and this amount, with receipts to Tuesday evening last, the 19th, aggregate 38,315—leaving a deficit of only 5,759 bales, which the 11 days of the month yet remaining may supply. The market is now buoyant, and prices have a decided upward tendency. Enhanced freights, with restricted shipping facilities, may perhaps operate against this staple to some extent, but the demand is good from almost every point, and prices and prospects are certainly remunerative and promising.

consisting in a "sympathetic tear," across the ocean—be it either from sinister motives of their own, or from an amiable weakness of confining their trade in philanthropy to the cheapest article in the market.

From the great compass of the book, and the difficulty of rendering such a work into English, it is hard to say how soon a translation will render it accessible to the American public; but from an intimation which we have lately had, there is reason to suppose that arrangements may shortly be effected for a translation, by a gentleman of our city, who is well known from his eminent literary ability, to do the subject full justice.

From all we have seen or heard of the work, and an able translation of it will, we are sure, meet with a degree of success second not even to Uncle Tom itself.—*St. Louis Rep.*

OFFICIAL.

PARATE SESSION

O. H. STRATTAN, Clerk

REAPING MATCH.

Brooksiana

contains 8 figures—59 engravings, 65 articles, and 100 pages. Every lady ought to have this number, as it commences a new volume and contains most invaluable recipes for the preserving of fruit. Call early at A. HAGAN & BRO.'S, 99 Third

THE HISTORY OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, by John
S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations. In 2 vols.
Price 5. Received this morning by express and for sale by
F. A. CRUMP.

FRENCH TRAVELING BASKETS—A fine lot of these serviceable Baskets just received at
j16j&b **MILLER & GOULD'S, 98 Fourth st.**

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page, likely from a historical or archival source. The page is heavily damaged, with significant staining, discoloration, and a large, irregular blacked-out area that obscures much of the text. The visible fragments of text are arranged in a vertical column, with some characters appearing to be in a non-Latin script, possibly Cyrillic or Greek. The overall appearance is that of an old, worn, and partially destroyed piece of paper.

(SUCCESSOR TO WINTER & MORRISSON).

TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, WHIPS,
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,
 &c., &c., &c.,
 500 MAIN ST., BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,
Louisville, Ky.

A. J. MORRISSON

NEWS ITEMS.

The English papers received by the St. Louis mention a report, said to be founded on good authority, that the Empress Eugenie is expected soon to give an heir to the imperial throne of France.

In the first district court of New Orleans, on the 16th, James Castello, Daniel Callaghan, John Shields, and Patrick Kennedy were sentenced to be hung, Patrick Kennedy and Richard Scott were sentenced for life, and John Johnson for 18 years to the penitentiary. Appeals were taken in the cases of Castello, Kennedy, Scott, and Johnson.

According to the Acapulco correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, the revolutionists are gaining ground. Alvarez had placed Gen. Comonfort at their head, who had routed the Government troops in several engagements and captured a convoy of \$160,000. Col. T. R. Wheat was about to join the "liberal army" with the rank of General. One of Hoe's printing presses had been set in operation and a paper advocating the cause of the revolutionists had been started.

THE NEWS BY THE ST. LOUIS.

Progress of the Allies in the Crimea—Further Successes—Operations of the Squadrons in the Baltic—Close of the Vienna Conference—The Austrian Circulars—Illness of the King of Prussia—Insurrection in Spain, &c.

The United States mail steamer St. Louis, from Havre via Southampton, arrived off quarantine, New York, about 9 o'clock Tuesday evening, and reached her dock at 11. The St. Louis left Southampton on the 6th inst.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

LONDON, June 5, 1855.

The critical position of the Russians in the Crimea becomes daily more apparent. Since the departure of the steamer of the 2d, further news has arrived of successes in the sea of Azoff, which have not only annihilated the power of the enemy in that region, but have probably exposed the entire Russian army to a peril as imminent during the approaching heats of summer as that which fell upon the first Napoleon in meeting winter at Moscow.

The latest report from Sir E. Lyons, the British Admiral in the Azoff, reaches to the 2d inst., and states, that, since the occupation of Kerch and Yenikale, and the shelling of Arabat, the squadron had secured the Crimean coast as far as Yenikale, and had attacked that important town, which commands the Russian communications with the Crimea from the mainland by way of the Putrid sea. A body of seamen and mariners were sufficient to drive the Russian forces from the place, and, this being effected without any other loss than that of one man wounded, the whole of the depots and vessels laden with corn and supplies for the Russian army were forthwith entirely destroyed.

So complete and rapid has been the blow that, since the squadron entered the Azoff, four war steamers and 240 vessels engaged in carrying provisions destined for the army before Sebastopol have been destroyed, either by the allied cruisers or by the Russians, in despair of saving them. It is also added, from the coast of Circassia, that the Russian garrison have evacuated Soujak Kaleh, having first set fire to the place, and destroyed 60 guns and 6 mortars.

The whole of this information is at present merely telegraphic, and we must wait ten days or a fortnight for the actual details, which will be the more interesting owing to the small amount of reliable knowledge hitherto possessed regarding the Russian position, on the extensive waters of which they have been thus suddenly dispossessed. Meanwhile, the satisfaction created is rendered doubly intense by the bloodless yet dashing character of the whole operation, and the fact that the English officers in command of the expedition, Admiral Lyons and Gen. Sir George Brown, are both men on whom the public at home have all along placed the greatest reliance.

After Whitsuntide recess, Parliament reassembled last evening, to renew the discussion on the war and the manner in which the Government have conducted the Vienna negotiations. The worthy disquisitions of the so-called peace party have, however, completely lost even the little interest they possessed before matters had assumed their present encouraging appearance. This party nevertheless still numbers a good many members from both houses, owing to the heterogeneous materials of which it is composed—namely the opponents of all wars, even wars of defence, a section represented with remarkable energy and combativeness by Mr. Bright—the admirers of absolutism, represented by Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Gladstone, and other members of the Peelite party who have lately been forced to resign office—and, finally, the financial speculators and promoters of railway and other schemes, who would jump even at political humiliation if it would but temporarily restore the money market to a condition to enable all sorts of shares to be brought out at high premiums. Of the three sections, the last is the most extensive and powerful, although its motives are the meanest. The other two, however, are stronger, and stronger than that of the whole of these people combined, and there is a growing sense that, notwithstanding the difficulties he has had to deal with, everything has gone right since Lord Palmerston has been at the head of affairs, and all attempts to embarrass or displace the Ministry are certain at present to prove abortive.

From other parts of Europe than the Crimea, there is nothing of interest. The Vienna conference was formally dissolved yesterday. At Constantinople, the intrigue which lately resulted in the displacement of Redschid Pasha seems likely to enjoy but slight success, as his return to office with greater power than ever is expected almost immediately. In Spain, some anxiety prevails, at various threatenings of a new Carlist outbreak—which is probably being actively fomented at Rome.

If it were possible for Russian mendacity to receive any additional exposures, a Ministerial statement in Parliament, last night, would have had that effect. In a deliberate manifesto, issued about a fortnight ago, the Czar announced that Captain Watson, in notifying the blockade of the Baltic, had enforced measures totally opposed to the rights of neutrals as recognized by the British Government last year. It is not usual in the diplomatic or parliamentary world for one government to charge another with direct falsehood, but in dealing with such functionaries as Count Nesselrode there is no escape from it. Consequently, last night the First Lord of the Admiralty found himself obliged, in answer to an inquiry, to announce that the representations of the Russian Government of the course pursued by Captain Watson were totally at variance with truth, and indeed without a pretext that could have afforded the shadow of a foundation. The publicity of this correction will give Russia another mortifying proof that her machinations are too late for an age in which the press is a leading power.

The English funds have maintained their re-

cent extraordinary buoyancy. Consols at the last date were quoted at 91½, ex dividend, and they have since touched 92. The closing price this evening, however, is again 91½.

Although the accounts of the coming crops are good, the wheat market has experienced a further advance of 1s or 2s per quarter, in consequence of some purchases just made on French account.

The excitement in the Liverpool cotton market is greater than ever, and the week has opened with a further rise of ¼d or ½d per lb.

The next steamer from this side will be the Asia, on the 9th. Our last advices from New York are to the 22d of May.

SPECTATOR.

The Asia has arrived, but we have thus far only a telegraphic summary of her news.—Eds.

PARIS, June 5, 1855.

The French press at last confesses the improbability of obtaining any material aid from Austria. The semi-official Pays thus says: "We shall attain our object with or without the cooperation of any other power; we shall conquer a peace under conditions wholly satisfactory, and as we shall have alone borne the burden of the war, we alone shall derive glory from it."

I mentioned last week a rise of two francs upon breadstuffs. Since then a further rise of 6 francs has taken place. This is owing in part to manoeuvres of speculators, who managed to create a panic about the shipment of flour to the Crimea, and partly to exaggerated statements of the damage done to the crops of the year. The weather continues as unfavorable as it is possible to be; the rains are constant, and fannels and winter clothes are indispensable to-day, the 5th of June. The prefect of police has not dared to raise the price of bread, as he must have done, had it not been decided to let the city resume its payment of the difference—a very slight one to be sure, only one mill a pound. Serious fears are now entertained lest the harvest be so late as to cause a gap of a fortnight or three weeks between the exhaustion of the present supplies and the new flour.

Since my last, we have had several francs days at the Exposition, and one four cent day. Neither of them has entirely fulfilled the expectation of the Company, though they presented a marked contrast with the previous dull days. One of the latter there were just 150 paying visitors at the Fine Arts. 60,000 persons were present on Sunday, the first four sous day.

The Presse, in an able article on the electric telegraph at the Exposition, gives the superiority to Morse's system, and hopes to see it adopted throughout Great Britain and Europe.

Adelaide Ristori, the Italian tragedienne, is achieving a success utterly without precedent in Paris. Society has never been so absorbed in an actress before, audiences have never been so marvellously stirred, and the feuilletons have never recounted such triumphs and such effects. The French are very proud of their own stage, but the critics do not hesitate to set up Ristori for a model, and to advise Rachael to take lessons from her. Ristori is at this moment, in the belief of the Parisian beau-monde, the first living actress in the world.

Horace Greeley has been in prison for over 24 hours! He was arrested on the suit of an exhibitor of sculpture and such articles at the New York Crystal Palace; some of his wares were damaged and broken, and he came down on Greeley as a stockholder and director, and therefore responsible. The unfortunate victim of this outrage remained in duress over Sunday, but yesterday obtained a hearing, and of course immediate deliverance. Mr. Greeley is justly indignant at what has happened—confinement at Clichy, the debtors' prison, for parts of Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, upon grounds so frivolous.

COLUMBUS.

THE WAR—The Siege of Sebastopol.—The correspondent of the London Times, writing from the English camp before Sebastopol, May 22d, the latest date of correspondence by mail, says:

The cholera has not made any considerable progress, and the cases which have occurred are considered by the doctors to be only spasmodic. The cases generally occur in the trenches, the heat and nastiness of which are inconceivable. The smell of the precincts of the batteries is overpowering and horrible. The scarcity of water becomes more formidable every day. I understand that the sanitary commissioners have enunciated an opinion, formed on scientific geological grounds, that there is no reason to apprehend any want of water; but it is nevertheless true that the watering of the cavalry horses, as I am informed, is now accomplished with difficulty, and that two days ago the watering was not finished till evening, so scanty was the supply.

There is now no deficiency in any article as far as I can learn, and no army was ever so amply and luxuriously provided. The amount of shot, shell, powder, and destructive missiles of all kinds, stored at our military depots or actually in the batteries, is very great, and it is amply sufficient to enable us to bombard Sebastopol for a fortnight from guns of a greater calibre, placed very much closer to the enemy, than we have yet been able to open upon them.

As to the operations of the French army, nothing is known with any certainty. Their engineers keep an accurate journal of the siege, which will no doubt see the light in some time to come, but any attempts to describe their mining operations, their saps, or engineering works are worthless and absurd, simply because there are no means of getting at the facts. General Canrobert was kind enough to give me a pass to the trenches some time ago, and I availed myself of it to visit them on two occasions recently. I am even allowed to enter the gallery leading to one of the mines, but I found that the engineers, though extremely courteous and kind, were not at liberty to speak of the future, even to their own officers of other branches of the service. The operations which have been described as the springing of mines have chiefly been the explosion of globes of compression, and their effect in front of Bastion No. 4 (Flagstaff advanced battery) has been to bring the French too near the enemy, for they have been annoyed by grenades in the lodgments without being able to advance materially from their position.

All our own batteries are in admirable order, and the effect of our fire from the second parallel and from the advanced batteries will be tremendous, though our losses from the enemy's fire at the shortened distance must be proportionally greater than it has been. Hitherto we have made little use of carcasses, a kind of shell perforated with three holes, out of which the internal composition burns fiercely, firing whatever it comes in contact with, and giving forth intense light. The Russians, on the contrary, have used both carcasses and fire balls freely, and have derived considerable advantages from them in their nocturnal attacks, as they were shrouded in darkness.

There was a plan, some time ago, proposed by an engineer, to save us from surprises. It consisted of wires placed at the distance of a few feet from poles fixed in the ground, and so arranged as to set fire to blue lights on being touched. For some reason or other the project has not been carried out. We have been unable to enfilade the Russian works to any extent, owing to the ravines and the skill of the Russian

engineers. I need scarcely say that the statements which have appeared in some of your contemporaries respecting the establishment of batteries within 180 or 200 yards of Malakoff are not correct. There is no parallel array with mortars or heavy guns within twice that distance of the place indicated, and the fact of the Malakoff being 560 yards in front of it (nearly due south of it), sufficiently proves the absurdity of these assertions. Our nearest parallel in front of the left attack is more than 500 yards from the enemy's works, and there we must stop, because the Woronzow road runs below the cliff toward which we have pushed our works at the bottom, and the ground is so steep that no earthworks can be formed upon it.

At one portion of this attack, however, where our lines incline toward the North to meet the French, we made a curve which brings us nearer to the enemy, but the ground is unfavorable for the construction of batteries. On the right attack front, our lines have been advanced close to the enemy's centre approaches, but the latter are considerably in front of the Malakoff and Round Tower. It is said that one of the privates of the 48th regiment has given some very valuable information respecting the terrain of Sebastopol, and has corrected a serious misconception under which our engineers were laboring respecting the course of a creek in front of the left attack. The man had been for some years in Russia, and as a stone-mason he labored at the works of Sebastopol, and knows every street in it. He pointed out the position of the terminus of the water-works, and of the engine working it, and it is now stated that there are no less than 100 guns, all hid from view, defending these works, and raking the Redan, so that had we assaulted and carried that formidable work we should have met a fire on which none of our officers had calculated.

The following letter has been received from the French camp before Sebastopol, under date of May 22d:

At length we are on the eve of great events; every thing is prepared. The last arrangements have been made in a council of war, at which Generals Canrobert, Pelissier, Bosquet, Lord Raglan, Omar Pasha, Brown, Della Marmora, and Admirals Bruat and Lyons were present. All our reinforcements have come up, and, if my information be correct, the army amounts to 200,000 men.

Two divisions are going to the Tchernaya. It is supposed that it is the advanced guard of the expeditionary army, for when a simple reconnaissance is made it is not usual to take 100 guns. The whole of the cavalry is in movement. The Russians are going to be attacked at every point. It is supposed we are about to take possession of Simpheropol in order to cut off the communication with the Sea of Azoff and the rest of the peninsula. In this manner the Russians will be obliged to accept battle. 60,000 French are to take part in the expedition. The enthusiasm of the troops is difficult to describe.

The sanitary condition is excellent, and our troops could not be better prepared to undertake an affair so important. 15,000 of the best troops of Omar Pasha have come here; Egyptians troops have taken their place at Eupatoria. The Sardinian troops are magnificent. They will, I assure you, be worthy of the allies, by the side of whom they are to fight. Gen. Canrobert has done an act which has obtained for him a higher place in the esteem and hearts of the soldiers than if he had won a victory. Gen. Pelissier takes the command under the most favorable circumstances. He enjoys in an equal degree the confidence and esteem of the soldiers.

Operations in the Sea of Azoff—Capture of Genitchi.—The Monitor of June 4th announces that the Minister of War has received the following dispatch from Gen. Pelissier:

CRIMEA, June 2, 10 P. M.

Advices received from Kerch, dated the 31st of May, announce that, on the refusal of the military authorities of Genitchi, situated on the northern extremity of the tongue of land of Arabat, to give up the government stores and 90 vessels laden with provisions for the Russian army in the Crimea, the squadron, under the orders of Captain Lyons, bombarded the place, drove out the troops, and destroyed all the stores.

[From the London Times, June 4.]

The operations of the allied fleets in the sea of Azoff continue with unabated energy and success.

Our success has not cost the squadron a single life, one man only having been wounded at Genitchi.

Russia is prodigal of men, and she has more than once threatened and attempted to overwhelm the gallant bands which have invaded her territory, by the multitudinous hosts of her armed serfs. The loss of stores, of food, of wealth, and of the means of transport is a greater calamity to the Czar than the defeat of an army; for, indeed, of what use is an army, and what resistance can it offer, if it is deprived at the very outset of this campaign of the means of subsistence?

But although we have not yet invested Sebastopol in the proper sense of that term, we shall soon have invested the Crimea, and when the supplies are cut off, the greater the force of the enemy may be in that country the less able will he be to maintain it there.

The occupation of the Sea of Azoff is an unparalleled display of the means of destruction possessed by the squadron. Under the orders of Sir Edmund Lyons and Admiral Bruat they entered the Straits of Yenikale and landed an army in a position which paralyzed the forces of the enemy. The vessels of small draught then instantly proceeded to enter the Sea of Azoff, into which no foreign vessel of war, and probably no trading vessel above the size of a corn brig, had penetrated—a sea resembling a shallow lagoon, the brackish waters of which are lost in the surrounding marshes.

Across this sullen basin, which the ancients called a marsh, and which the most recent travelers who have visited it compare to a reservoir of pea soup, our steamers ploughed their way. In 24 hours Berdinsk was visited, at a distance of more than 100 miles from the Straits, and on the following day Arabat was shelled. We had foreseen, and had mentioned some days ago, upon the first arrival of this news, that Genitchi would be one of the first points of attack, because it commands the strait between the mainland and the tongue of Arabat, and also the communication between the Putrid Sea and the Sea of Azoff. It is therefore a point of the greatest consequence for transport both by land and water, and we are not surprised to find that the Russians had accumulated there very large quantities of stores for the army.

The Strait of Genitchi, across which there is a ferry, is said to be not more than 60 fathoms wide; but it is deep, and it serves to carry off the waters of the Putrid Sea into the Sea of Azoff. Of the Putrid Sea itself or Sirwash (as it is properly called), scarcely anything is known, and it is wholly unmarked by soundings in any charts that we possess. It appears, however, to present considerable analogy to the lagoons which encircle Venice, and though it may be inaccessible to steamers of war, we do not despair of ships' boats performing a service in these waters which might be of the most essential importance to the campaign.

The Russians have within the last ten years constructed a road on piles across the Sirwash, at one of its narrowest points, which connects

the Crimea with the main land by a wooden bridge about 200 fathoms in length.

This military road, lying between the Isthmus of Perekop and the tongue of Arabat, is more practicable for an army than either of these two natural communications, and nothing would be more fatal to the Russians than the destruction of the wooden bridge which completes this line of communication. The distance from Genitchi to the bridge cannot be more than 20 or 25 miles. We are of course ignorant of the depth of water there may be in the lagoons, but if it be sufficient to float the ships' boats, and we hold the entrance to this inland water, there is no reason why the destruction of this road should not be attempted.

The War in Asia.—A despatch from Lord Raglan announces that Captain Moore arrived at Kerch on the 2d of June, from Circassia, with the intelligence that Soujak Kaleh was evacuated on the 28th of May. The Russian had burned the principal buildings and abandoned 60 guns and 6 mortars, having first rendered them unserviceable.

Advices from Constantinople to May 24 state that General Williams was on the point of completing the fortifications of Erzeroum, and was then to fortify Kars. The Russian troops that were expected at Tiflis had been sent off to the Crimea, and in consequence great apprehensions were entertained in Tiflis of an attack by Schamyl and the Turks.

Naval Operations in the Baltic.

OFF CRONSTADT, May 28.

The general belief of many persons who ought to be informed on the subject is, that active operations against the enemy are about to be undertaken; but, lest their nature should be made known through the medium of the press—the principal source from which, since the commencement of the war, the British people have derived any information—the utmost reserve on all that relates to the plans of the present campaign is practised by the supreme naval authorities in the Baltic, under the questionable impression that the promulgation of them to the public would tend to the advantage of the Russian government, by enabling it the more effectually to thwart the offensive measures that are to be adopted.

The report that Austria, under day of the 25th of May, has issued another circular, is confirmed. We have not yet received the text of this new circular, but the following letter from Berlin contains the substance of it:

The new Austrian circular of the 25th of May has produced an immense effect. It could not be otherwise. Although in this circular Austria promises to remain faithful to her engagements, to maintain the "four points," to preserve an armed attitude until the moment when negotiations may be resumed, and to make her last propositions, if accepted at Paris and London, the object of an ultimatum to Russia—although this and other similar declarations are made in this document, which will probably be the closing act of the Vienna negotiations, at least provisionally, it is equally certain that it betrays the intention of Austria, should her propositions be rejected, to assume an expectant line of policy. Any impartial reader of this document will come to this conclusion.

Letters from Berlin, of the 1st inst., state that the successes of the allies in the sea of Azoff have made a deep impression there. It is observed that the large proportion of cavalry in the Russian army will cause the stoppage of supplies from the countries of the Don to be felt with peculiar pressure by the enemy.

On the 23d ult. there were 190 cases of cholera at St. Petersburg.

Sardinia.—The Piedmontese Gazette of May 31 contains the royal decree designating the various religious corporations to be suppressed, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Parliament lately passed to that effect. From this list there are two orders of nuns exempted, from motives, it is said, of personal regard.

The clerical papers assert that many monks and nuns have decided to reject the terms offered by the Sardinian Government of an annuity, and that they will seek refuge in convents of their order in some land where religion and justice are held in more esteem than in Piedmont.

QUICK YEAST FACTORY.

Corner of Tenth and Green streets. I am still manufacturing one of the best articles of Quick Yeast made in this market, and am enabled to supply those who wish to sell again at wholesale at very low prices. This article is warranted inferior to none in use, being made from the best articles with the greatest care, and will be delivered to customers regularly and always fresh. I have also a large and general supply of genuine Medicines, Drugs, Perfumery, and Flavoring Extracts, &c. apr 26 j43k3m G. W. ANDERSON, Druggist.

New Books.

WE have just received the following new books: Memoirs of the Countess of Blessington, by R. R. Madden, M. R. J. A. Cracroft, by Julia Kavanagh. The Wonderful Adventures of Captain Priest, by the author of "Stray Yankies in Texas." Bell Smith Abroad. Chemistry of Common Life, by Johnston. The May Flower, by H. Beecher Stowe. The Rag-Bag, by Willis. Sam Slick's Nature and Human Nature. The Summer Land, a Southern Story, by a Child of the Sun. The English Woman in Russia, by a Lady ten years resident in Russia. A Journey through Kansas, &c., by C. B. Boynton. The Maroon, by W. G. Simms. A Long Look Ahead, by A. A. Root. The History of a Journey through Tartary and Thibet, 2 vols. O'Donohy Papers, by Wm. Maginn, LL. D. My Brother's Keeper, or Home in this World, by the author of the "Heir of Redclyffe." WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING, 521 Main st.

JUNE FLOUR—30 bushels Flour in store and for sale low by H. FERGUSON & SON.

CORN MEAL—150 bushels Yellow Corn Meal for sale low by H. FERGUSON & SON, Corner Fifth and Market sts.

INDIANA FLOUR—250 bushels Indiana Mills Flour; 100 bushels extra do do do; In store and for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON.

Bishop Spalding's Miscellanea. A few copies of the second edition still for sale by June 7 d43k3m WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING.

Fashions for June.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADIES' GAZETTE OF PARIS, LONDON, and New York Fashions. Subscriptions received and single numbers for sale by A. HAGAN & BRO., No. 99 Third st.

Leslie's Fashions for June.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADIES' GAZETTE OF PARIS, LONDON, and New York Fashions for June received and for sale by F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

THE GREAT FASHION BOOK.

Frank Leslie's Ladies' Gazette of Paris, London, and New York Fashions. Published on the 1st day of every month—price 25 cents, or \$3 per annum—containing all the latest styles of Caps, Bonnets, Head Dresses, Dressing Trimmings, Cloaks, Riding Habits, Baby's Robes, Frock Dresses, Carriage Dresses, Evening Dresses, Mourning Dresses, Misses' Costume, Boys' Costume, Furs, beautiful Patterns for Needle Work, Crochet, &c., all splendidly illustrated by nearly 100 engravings and a beautiful colored plate; also a full size paper pattern for a Cloak or other garment in each number.

The History of the Department of this work is under the superintendence of Mrs. A. Stevens, the author of "Fashion and Famina." A series of Music appears in each part, also articles on Chess, Wax Modeling, and many other interesting subjects. June number just received and for sale by J. S. KINGGOLD, Special Agent for Publisher, 85 Fourth st., near Main.

FLY BRUSHES—Another lot of those superior Fly Brushes, the best in use, just received at the "Varieties" of J. MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

WORK CASES—We have an excellent assortment of these very convenient articles, all styles and sizes, furnished and unfurnished. Among them are some with Dressing Case attached, very complete, suitable for travelers. Hair and Tooth Brushes, Dressing Combs, and everything in the fancy line may be had of J. MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.

Sales superfine flour at \$2.25. Wheat \$1.50. Sales 300 bushels corn at \$0.85; 150 bushels oats at \$1.50; 200 bushels meal at \$5.00, and 60 bushels hay at \$3.50 to \$2.1.

Sales 100 bags Rio coffee at 10¢; 11¢; 12¢; 13¢; 14¢; 15¢; 16¢; 17¢; 18¢; 19¢; 20¢; 21¢; 22¢; 23¢; 24¢; 25¢; 26¢; 27¢; 28¢; 29¢; 30¢; 31¢; 32¢; 33¢; 34¢; 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52¢; 53¢; 54¢; 55¢; 56¢; 57¢; 58¢; 59¢; 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢.

A sale of 1,000 bushels mess pork at \$16.50 and 62 bushels mess pork at \$16.50. M. O. pork at \$15, and 16¢; 17¢; 18¢; 19¢; 20¢; 21¢; 22¢; 23¢; 24¢; 25¢; 26¢; 27¢; 28¢; 29¢; 30¢; 31¢; 32¢; 33¢; 34¢; 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52¢; 53¢; 54¢; 55¢; 56¢; 57¢; 58¢; 59¢; 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢.

Sales 44 bushels tobacco—16 at \$5.90; 17 at \$6.25; 18 at \$6.50; 19 at \$6.75; 20 at \$7.00; 21 at \$7.25; 22 at \$7.50; 23 at \$7.75; 24 at \$8.00; 25 at \$8.25; 26 at \$8.50; 27 at \$8.75; 28 at \$9.00; 29 at \$9.25; 30 at \$9.50; 31 at \$9.75; 32 at \$10.00; 33 at \$10.25; 34 at \$10.50; 35 at \$10.75; 36 at \$11.00; 37 at \$11.25; 38 at \$11.50; 39 at \$11.75; 40 at \$12.00; 41 at \$12.25; 42 at \$12.50; 43 at \$12.75; 44 at \$13.00; 45 at \$13.25; 46 at \$13.50; 47 at \$13.75; 48 at \$14.00; 49 at \$14.25; 50 at \$14.50; 51 at \$14.75; 52 at \$15.00; 53 at \$15.25; 54 at \$15.50; 55 at \$15.75; 56 at \$16.00; 57 at \$16.25; 58 at \$16.50; 59 at \$16.75; 60 at \$17.00; 61 at \$17.25; 62 at \$17.50; 63 at \$17.75; 64 at \$18.00; 65 at \$18.25; 66 at \$18.50; 67 at \$18.75; 68 at \$19.00; 69 at \$19.25; 70 at \$19.50; 71 at \$19.75; 72 at \$20.00; 73 at \$20.25; 74 at \$20.50; 75 at \$20.75; 76 at \$21.00; 77 at \$21.25; 78 at \$21.50; 79 at \$21.75; 80 at \$22.00; 81 at \$22.25; 82 at \$22.50; 83 at \$22.75; 84 at \$23.00; 85 at \$23.25; 86 at \$23.50; 87 at \$23.75; 88 at \$24.00; 89 at \$24.25; 90 at \$24.50; 91 at \$24.75; 92 at \$25.00; 93 at \$25.25; 94 at \$25.50; 95 at \$25.75; 96 at \$26.00; 97 at \$26.25; 98 at \$26.50; 99 at \$26.75; 100 at \$27.00.

Sales 151 pieces bagging at 13¢; and 30 coils rope at 7¢.

Sales 455 bushels Kanawha salt at 45¢, retail sales at 40¢, and 4,500 bags Kanawha salt were taken by packers at 40¢.

Sundries—Sales of 20 bbls No. 3 large mackerel at \$12.50, and a few bbls and half bbls medium No. 2 at \$12.50 and \$7.50; 310 city cured dry-salted hides at 13¢, and 100 green hides at 6¢; 150 boxes candles at 13¢; 150 boxes hair soap at \$1.75 per box and 9¢; 150 per lb; 16 bushels lard oil at 75¢ and for pure 80¢; 6 boxes tin plate at \$11.75; and 1,100 lbs bar lead at 7¢.

NEW YORK, June 22, P. M.

The cotton market is unchanged. Flour—The sales to-day reached 2,500 bushels of good Ohio at \$9.25. The sales to-day were firmer—the sales amounted to 1,200 bushels at \$12.25 at \$11. Wheat is unchanged. Corn is easier but not notably lower—sales 75,000 bushels mixed at \$1.00; 14 and white \$1.14. Pork is a shade higher with sales of 1,600 bushels mess at \$19.50; 15¢; 16¢; 17¢; 18¢; 19¢; 20¢; 21¢; 22¢; 23¢; 24¢; 25¢; 26¢; 27¢; 28¢; 29¢; 30¢; 31¢; 32¢; 33¢; 34¢; 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52